The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,862.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALTA, (1,937 tons, and 300 H.P.), Capt. N. W. Hasselwood, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton via the Canal, calling at Alexandria.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
28th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd February 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BELLONA, Captain Wilkinson, 1,914 Tons register, and 500 Horse-power (Messrs. T. and J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the middle of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 first-class Passengers. Terms moderate. For Freight or Passage apply to the Stewardess on board.

The Steamer CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,381 T.B., 250 H.P., with accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, will follow in about a fortnight, she has just taken out a large number of Troops to Calcutta.

Rates of Passage.

To Suez .....£36 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which
" Port Said..... 38 } can be had at moderate rates
" Liverpool ..... 50 } on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 26th, of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—
On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	.....	£7
Suez	26	22	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria	39	32	.....	9-10
Messina	45	32	.....	12
Naples	47	33	.....	13
Leghorn.....	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines at Moderate Rates. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Crocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871 ; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Donkno, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 26th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 26th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food
To Aden.....	£16	.....	£ 6-15
To Suez	£26	.....	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	.....	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	.....	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a regular service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamer leaves Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 1,200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia, to the Port of Trieste. The steamers complete only 4½ miles an hour, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this service, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have engaged an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller finds an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cohen, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE ...Rs. 156 Rs. 108	" MUNICH Rs. 206 Rs. 159-0

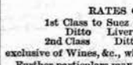
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 260 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Liverpool £50
2nd Class Ditto £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

3 Rales superior Printing Papers.
1 Black Cow and Calf.
1 White ditto

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built two-wheeled Dog-cart by Windower and Lawson.
One four-wheeled Dog-cart (both in prime order).
One handsome Cab Buggy.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany 7 octave Grand Square Piano, by Schiedmayer, Books, &c., at No. 8, Victoria Road.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Borce Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

Bombay, 3rd February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL :—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on WEDNESDAY the 1st instant pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the NINETEENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rupees 14,000, being the NINETEENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, February 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, at the Grand Arsenal, up to 3 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 1st March 1871, for the SUPPLY of ACCOUTREMENTS, vide Advertisement in "Government Gazette" of 2nd February 1871.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash.		Credit.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
0 14 0	..... per lb	1 0 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
MEDOW STREET.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10	per dozen.
Ditto pints	6	ditto
St. Julien	16	ditto
Ditto pints.....	9	ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian.....	18	ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24	ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24	ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	24	ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne.....	24	ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal.....	38	ditto
Ditto pints..	20	ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32	ditto
Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner	16	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Crockeryware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq.

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Hennessy's, ditto	24	ditto
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Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner	16	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL APOLLO THEATRE
(NEW RECLAIMED GROUND, APOLLO BUNDER).

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chief Magistrate.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Members of the newly-inaugurated "THESPIAN" DRAMATIC SOCIETY (assisted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson) will give their FIRST PERFORMANCE as above.

FULL PARTICULARS SHORTLY.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.
Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World.
Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)
COM. NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN,
In their beautiful Performances consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Pit ..... " 1
Stalls..... " 2 |

Children under 10 with Parents Re 1.

Doors open at 8 ; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.
All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.
Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the lock for sale at each Performance. NED DAVIS, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEB. 4TH.

MESSRS. KOHLER AND BIRCH,
Will have the honour to repeat their highly successful Entertainment,

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE !

Under the Patronage of
THE HON'BLE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
AND ON
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 6TH,
ANOTHER
GRAND FASHIONABLE REPRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN,
Under the patronage and in the presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENERAL SIR AUGUSTUS A. SPENCER, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... 3 | Pit 1

Family Ticket admitting three to Dress Circle Rs. 10 ; Children half price.
Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9 P.M.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose

1.—Of considering a proposal for the purchase of the Company's property, and of passing such resolution or resolutions with reference thereto as may be decided upon.

II.—And of considering, and if approved, of passing the following special resolutions which will be submitted to the Meeting :—

1st.—That the Board of Directors be, and they are hereby, authorized to sell and dispose of all or any part of the Company's property, when and as upon such terms as they may think fit, and for that purpose for and on behalf of and in the name of the Company, or otherwise to enter into such contracts and to do and execute such acts and deeds as they may deem expedient.

2nd.—That Clause 40 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Clause be substituted, namely—

40.—No business except that of electing a Chairman and adjourning the Meeting shall be transacted at any Meeting unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business, and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, (that is to say) if at the time of the Meeting the Company consists of not more than 10 shareholders, then the quorum shall be 5, if the Company consist of more than 10 shareholders then there shall be added to the above quorum one for every additional 5 shareholders with this limitation that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed ten.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

2nd February 1871.

FOR SALE, a few of Messrs. W. F. THOMAS and Co.'s registered SHUTTLE and Liverpool SEWING MACHINES.

Also, a self-driving PONY PHAETON, by Messrs. NESS and Co., with Lamps, Poles, Shafts, and Harness, complete.—Apply to MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER, 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86, LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 10 Rampart Row, next door to the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA.
1st February 1871. PLANQUE, SINAY, & Co.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY.
For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Ms. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

TO BRICKMAKING INSPECTORS.—A BRICKMAKING INSPECTOR WANTED IMMEDIATELY. None need apply without having a thorough knowledge of Brickmaking in this country. Copy of Testimonials and References to be sent to "W," Office of this paper.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or who are INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of Major M. W. CARR, Madras Staff Corps (supposed to have been lost at sea), are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which period no Claim will be attended to.

G. U. PRICE, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Mutrine Lines, 28th January 1871.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Final Accounts of the Company, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted.

J. G. SMITH,
I. IMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd January 1871.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.
Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.
Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.
Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.
Bombay, 1st February 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in
BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,
particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING),
WILL BE
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
ON
SATURDAY, 4TH FEB. 1871.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, will receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of WORKSHOPS and STOREBUILDINGS on the Company's works at Chinchpooply. Specifications, Form of Tender, and Drawings can be seen at the Company's Office, Marine Street, Fort.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for building Workshops," &c., to be sent in not later than noon of the 15th February next.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender. C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 3th January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or delivery Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Cars of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

F. F. COOPER.—FITZGERALD HOTEL & REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 23, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (next to the Synagogue). Good CUISINE. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c., of the very best Brands. A First-class BILLIARD TABLE on the premises. Charges moderate.

TO LET, Private Apartments called "THE TOWER," with separate entrance. Apply to F. F. COOPER, at the above Hotel.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three cages at the Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken by the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Bainbridge, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Dhoolia.
Mennie, Surgeon, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Babbage, Lieutenant-Colonel, on furlough, from Punjaub.
Hunter, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Sholapore.
Anderson, Colonel, Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Lee, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Carwar.
Kirk, Lieutenant, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Murray, Head Assistant, Adjutant General's Office, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following adjustments of rank in the Commissariat Department are made:—

The reversions notified in G. G. O. No. 793, dated 30th November last, to have effect from 9th idem, the date on which Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., Deputy Commissary General, joined his appointment in the Commissary General's office.

The services of Lieutenant D. C. Pedder, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to G. O. No. 44, dated 18th ultimo, Captain A. T. Maunder's furlough will commence from the date of departure in May next.

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, R.A., is permitted to resign his appointment as a Probationer for the Staff Corps.

The Government of India has decided that native doctors performing additional duties at Lock Hospitals shall receive Rs. 10 per month, when attached to a First Class Hospital; and Rs. 5 a month for a Second Class one. Where an Hospital Assistant is attached solely to a Lock Hospital, he will be restricted to the pay of his grade.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment of sixpence (6d.) a day to Acting Paymaster Sergeants, when it is necessary to appoint such, during the time they perform the duties of the appointment.

The following Circular from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 46, dated Simla, 17th August 1870, is published in supersession of para. 15 of G. G. O. No. 335 of 1869:—

"It has been decided by the Government of India that the orders at present in force which allow the provision at the public expense of tatties for churches, chapels, or other place of public worship in Military Cantonments, shall be cancelled.

"This decision will not, however, have retrospective effect, and the supply of tatties may by continued in every existing place of public worship, for which they have been hitherto sanctioned by proper authority.

"The tatties thus exceptionally allowed will be supplied by the Barrack Department, and the regimental establishment shall be used for watering them, but this only when the attendance of the troops at church or chapel is by order. On all other occasions, private arrangements must be made for watering."

With reference to G. G. O. No. 851, 21st December 1870, Major Hill is permitted to avail himself of his furlough from date of departure in February 1871.

Lieutenant S. A. Swinley, General List, Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon F. S. Steedman, 2nd Physician Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in April next, on private affairs, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Apothecary J. Connell, No. 115, is relieved from the Bombay Marine and transferred to the Military Department, and Assistant Apothecary H. Murray, No. 107, is placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor John Boyle to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Edward Gawthorne to be Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd December 1870 in succession to Campbell, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Giles Penstone to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Jeremiah Kelly to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd December 1870, in succession to Boyle, promoted.

The services of Assistant Apothecary L. Noronha, No. 113, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

Lieutenant J. P. B. Jervoise, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, from the 31st January 1871.

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 38 of the 18th January, for 2nd Regiment N. I. read 29th Regiment N. I.

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 43, dated 18th January 1871, for "24th August 1870," read "24th August 1869."

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The following temporary arrangement and appointment is confirmed:—

Mr. L. J. Lawson, Second Officer of Her Majesty's gunboat Clyde, to be appointed Acting First Officer of that vessel from 2nd September 1870, vice Johnston, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Assistant Apothecary J. Connell, No. 115, is relieved from the Bombay Marine and transferred to the Military Department, and Assistant Apothecary H. Murray, No. 107, is placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

The services of Assistant Apothecary L. Noronha, No. 113, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Vinayek Bawajee Kelkur, Acting Head Karkoon of Talooka Ruttnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ruttnagherry District.

Mr. R. Hosking assumed charge of the Extra Assistant Judge's Court in the Ahmedabad District from Mr. M. H. Scott on the 23rd instant, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux, Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, as defined in Act XI. of 1865.

The Honourable G. A. Hobart, District Judge and Session Judge of Kandeish, is allowed furlough to England on private affairs for two years from the date of sailing of the first mail in February next, under Chapter I. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. He is also allowed sanitary leave for a period of ten days, under Section II of the Rules.

Azum Manockjee Eduljee, Acting Mamlutdar of Kurmalla, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sholapore District.

Azum Ramchundra Seetaram Keertane, Head Carkoon in charge of the Seroor Talooka and Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Madhowrow Janojee delivered over charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Malwan, in the Ruttnagherry District, on the 23rd ultimo, before office hours.

Azum Vishnoo Bapojee, Mamlutdar of Nandgaum, and Second Class Subordinate Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Nassick District.

Azum Bhanoopraad Soorujprasad, Head Carkoon of Pardee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Azum Vitul Madhowrow Kondoeeker, Probationary Mamlutdar of Malseruss, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sattara District.

Under Section 19 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865 the Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Broach is appointed ex-officio Superintendent of the Subordinate Jail established at that place.

The Carkoon of the City Police Inspector at Broach is appointed ex-officio Jailor of the said Subordinate Jail.

Under Section 38 of the same Act, the following officers are appointed visitors of the Subordinate Jail at Broach:—

The Collector and Magistrate.
The Assistant Collector in charge of the Talooka.
The Superintendent of Police.
The Second Class Subordinate Judge of Broach.
The Mamlutdar of Broach.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Merritt, Inspector of Cotton, Bombay, having returned to his duties on the 21st instant, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him from 1st November last is cancelled.

Mr. A. G. Massey, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, having resumed charge of his duties on the 18th instant, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the sick leave for 21 months granted to him under Government Orders, dated 22nd April 1869 and 3rd August last, is cancelled.

Mr. Hilliard, Deputy Conservator of Forest, Belgaum and Dharwar, is promoted to the grade of Rs. 300, vice Mr Paradise, deceased; and Mr. Mosphew, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Dapoolee, to the grade of Rs. 350, vice Mr. Hilliard.

Captain C. W. Trevor performed the duties of Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Shikarpoor Collectorate from 4th to 14th August 1869, and of Third Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the same Collectorate from 21st to 27th August 1869 and from 8th December 1869 to 19th March 1870.

Azum Ramkrishna Snabajee, Mahalkurry of Petta Sonpet Taloola Hullial, in the Canara Collectorate, is invested with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Mr. A. D Polieu, Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

The following notification is published, in supersession of Government Notification dated 9th ultimo:—

Mr. T. Jervis to act as Second Class Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Mehrjeebhoy Bapojee Viccajee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The students named below, having obtained the degree of Licentiate of Medicine of the University of Bombay on the 2nd January 1871, are appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons from that date:—

First Class.

Sarupial Balakram Shribastam.
Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.

Second Class.

Balvant Gopal Bhate.

Assistant Surgeon G. Bainbridge is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Dhoolia.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Byramjee Manckerjee to act as Money Order Agent at Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Lalbhai Golabdass.

Mr. J. S. Maidment to be Chief Assistant and Accountant in Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, 6 months, furlough.
The Honourable Mr. H. Newton, 3 months, sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. H. de la P. Murphy, 3 months, sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. G. Norman, 7th January 1871, overland.
Mr. J. L. Lushington, Madras, C. S., 11th February 1871, from Southampton, or 21st February from Brindisi.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is nominated permanent Chairman of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. Stiffe and Mr H. I. Walton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Director Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph on the 19th January, during office hours.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND FEBRUARY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	No ship	
	Cases	"	"
	Seeds	"	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 2500 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Command'r.	From.
2	Austin Friar	Newcombe	Jedda.
	Marietta	Evans	Newcastle, Sept. 26.
	Legion of Honour	Williams	Calcutta, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Emeu (s)	Perrins	China, &c.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Austin Friar, to Liverpool.

MADRAS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 28 Deccan (s)..... Rennoldson ...Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.
29 Deccan (s)..... Rennoldson ...Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wellesley (s), 15 cases eau-de-cologne, John S. Elmore & Co.
De Ruyter (s), 6 cases cutlery, H. B. Jejeebhoy.
Ardgowan, 4 cases umbrellas, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Art Union, 5 cases moselle and 5 cases hock, Payne & Co.
Orlando (s), 1 case hosiery, R. Angus & Co.; 36 cases champagne and gin, E. N. Colabawalla & Co.; 101 cases beer Pochajee Premjee & Co.; 200 cases brandy, N. Aspandiarjee.
Ardgowan, 15 packages hardware, B. Heptoulla.
Nelson, 21 cases clocks, R. Hormusjee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 3 cases sherry wine, E. N. Colabawalla & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 25 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 38 bales cotton, Gunesdass Takoordass; 44 bales cotton, Nathumull Govurdhundass; 71 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum,
Khimjee Oodowjee, 63 bales cotton, Chotooram Caloram; 255 cotton, Edward Bates and Co.; 36 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 36 bales cotton, Chutoorbooz Premjee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 49 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co
Orlando (s), 3 bales wool, Deyall Ruttansey; 40 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 94 bales cotton, Govindram Gopall; 1 bale cotton, Ambrootlall Motteechund; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Maratana, 70 bales wool, Anundjee Heerjee; 87 bales cotton Dhunsookdass Shewbria.
Sir Walter Scott, 270 bags rapeseed, David Sassoon & Co.; 2 bales cotton Chotooram Caloram; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bro hers; 74 bales cotton, Royseo Ameerchund.
Neera (s), 503 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 30 bales wool, Khoosal Dewchund; 35 bales wool, Goolam Hoosan Nanjeebhoy; 123 bales cotton, Framjee Runsordass; 109 bales cotton, Stearns, Hart & Co.
Daphne, 109 bales cotton, Bhewrow Bhugajee.
Wellesley (s), 50 bales cotton, Madhavjee Govindjee.
Bellona (s), 180 bales cotton, Shewram Khoosalchund.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 11 bales goat skins and 2 bales sheep skins, Hajee Momed Casum Lubbay & Co.
Malta (s), 14 bundles E. teeth, Abdull Rymon Fazul; 17 cases peacock feathers, M gjee Jewan; 50 cases olibanum and 6 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Rujubaly; 18 bales silk, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 2 bundles E. teeth, Khakybhoy Nensey; 23 packages silk, Rhemoobhoy Hubibhoy; 461 pieces E. teeth, Khakybhoy Nensee; 8 chests silk, Mohmed Currim Ebram.
Nelson, 48 packages coffee, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MURPHY—February 1st, at Surat, the wife of J. E. Murphy, Esq., C. S., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PRICE—January 22nd, at Bandel, Hooghly, the wife of J. C. Price, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEICESTER—SMITH—January 26th, at Calcutta, at St. Andrews' Church, by the Rev. J. M. Thomson, M. A., James Everard Leicester, Esq., to Miss Jane M. Smith.
HOMFRAY—FAIRWEATHER—January 3rd, at Christ Church, Port Blair, by the Rev. T. I. J. Warneford, J. N. Homfray, Esq., Assistant to the Superintendent, to Eliza Harriet Ann, eldest daughter of the late Captain F. F. Fairweather.
CORBIT—WOODROFFE—January 24th, at the Old Church, Calcutta, W. L. Corbitt, of the "Earl" Hotel, to Rose Rosmah, widow of the late F. Woodroffe, Esq., of Tirhoot.
MITCHELL—STANLEY—January 25th, at St. Stephen's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. H. Mitchell, David Henry Mitchell, to Margaret Eleanor Stanley.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BELL—January 28th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. W. O. Bell, of a son.
MOLESWORTH—January 28th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. E. Molesworth, of the Government Telegraph Office, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

IN our article of yesterday week we called attention to the present commercial position of Bombay with reference to its foreign trade, and more particularly to the export branch of that trade. Carrying out the views we then indicated, we have now to offer some remarks upon the import branch, specially endeavouring to submit some elucidation of the causes for that business being in the miserable state which it now admittedly occupies, and considering what means can be adopted for bringing about a better state of affairs. To make the basis of our remarks clear we repeat what we formerly said, namely, that to the best of our enquiry and belief, there is no article of import in even moderate sale in this market which finds customers, except at prices equivalent to a loss upon home cost. Further, that there is no decline—from its normal position—in the prosperity of the country itself, or other palpable reason presented in the state of matters here, for this important branch of business giving such deplorable results. We therefore look outside for some explanation, and naturally turn to the primary question of supply and demand. In considering it we must bear in mind that in relation to European goods imported, Bombay is not in the same position as Liverpool occupies in relation to cotton; and that therefore, while supplies of cotton may be poured into Liverpool without evil resulting, the case is precisely the reverse in Bombay. The quantity of cotton which the world can produce is known in Liverpool with moderate accuracy long before it comes to market, and upon that knowledge prices are based—let the cotton ultimately be shipped where it may. Any plethora of supplies therefore to one market must be counterbalanced by a relative paucity to some other, and will find its natural outlet in being sent where scarcity indicates. This market being but one of many outlets for European manufactures has no safeguard of this character, and the diversion to us, of what at home is looked upon as not a large quantity of goods, may completely swamp our bazaars. Further, on the principle of the last straw breaking the camel's back, even small surplus supplies affect prices very materially. It is also to be kept before us that we are now within a month's communication with the centres of European production, consequently the inducements to import, on the chance of a long extended scarcity enhancing prices is removed at the same time with the necessity which formerly existed for holding large stocks. Keeping these facts before us and turning to the statistical tables of imports applicable to Bombay, we find that supplies of all the principal European goods as indicated in these figures are not sufficient to explain the lowness of prices here. But in former years a number of ports and places drew their European supplies through the medium of Bombay markets, which now, owing to the opening up of greater facilities are enabled to import more advantageously through other channels. We may instance particularly Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf ports, but also to a lesser extent Aden, the southern ports of the Red Sea, as well as the north eastern ports of Africa, and including Zanzibar and Mozambique. For the two last named places no doubt considerable supplies are still sent from here in return for ivory, spices, and gums imported; but other ports, such as Mussowah, and particularly the important market of Hodeida, are, we believe, now largely supplied from Europe through Aden without the goods passing through Bombay at all. The reasons for such a course are many and obvious. Had our trade not to some extent gone out of our hands, as above specified, the statistics of imports would not more than represent a fair increase proportionate to the increased numbers and wants of our customers. That they have been excessive the course of business for the past three years has abundantly proved, and the points we have indicated, taken in connection with the famines in Rajpootana and the North-West Provinces, seem to show how, in the face of comparatively moderate imports, supplies should yet have been found in excess of requirements. Further, all experience goes to prove, that with increased prosperity a proportionately increased demand for what elsewhere would be considered the decencies if not the necessaries of life, does not follow in India. Looking back then to late years' import business, and of course saying that the fall of values at home rendered necessary a similar decline here, the fact that, for so long past, prices here have not covered producer's lowest costs and charges, is to be attributed entirely to excessive supplies.

The policy of "small profits and quick returns" is one which we will not dispute, but in the eagerness to give effect to it, in the desire to "do business," and in that hope for the future which we all possess, it appears we have overlooked even small profits, and have established instead a principle of small or great losses with, if anything, more rapid returns; and that is about as disastrous a system as could well be conceived.

We distinctly hold that a merchant has no right to engage in business which he has not sufficient capital or credit judiciously to carry on; and that he is not justified in importing goods which he cannot when advisable, hold over for a reasonable time, until unusually depressed markets revive, or as other similar good reasons may render necessary. In Bombay we fear this is not universally the status of our importers but that in many instances forced sales have to be effected to retire bills drawn against the goods through the medium of the banks. In other cases forced sales are equally necessary to let the proceeds be received at home in time to retire drafts against them drawn on the English agent. Disastrous as the effects of such action must be, it generally finds a speedy end; a fact of which the past few months furnish sufficient proof. There appears to us, however, to be another system at work which, while we deplore its results, we cannot reasonably explain. We do not point to any particularly, but we say that among firms, some even of wealth, in this city, there appears to have arisen a regular system of importing goods in what we must characterize as a most reckless manner, only to sell them again at a loss more or less severe, ignoring the seasons, quantities and qualities applicable to the various articles of their business. Were such firms all poor we would look for their finding several and speedy deterents from this conduct. Such, however, being not uniformly the case, we can only offer our protest against this system of business, falsely so called. It is ruinous not only to the parties themselves, (which might be submitted to with equanimity) but unfortunately it is bringing ruin to prudent and cautious merchants and those dependent upon them—persons who must be, and are fairly entitled to live by their business. We say it with no desire of being thought smart, but under a conviction of its truth, that trade is of this reckless stamp would find superior chances for their peculiar abilities in Homburg or Baden Baden. In either place they would have better opportunities of gain and not the same perfect certainty of loss; while, on the score of morality, we would prefer that course which inflicts the least direct and positive injury on our neighbour.

Our limits do not permit, or it would be interesting to record the working of our present manner of business as above indicated in the bazaars here, where constantly forcing off goods by auction and otherwise at any price they will fetch, has ruined some dealers in pocket, besides destroying in all their confidence of prices being maintained on any level whatever. The results of this we cannot enter upon in this place.

On the whole question it would seem that we have referred the disastrous state of import business here for years past to uniform oversupplies, and as the cure for that lies immediately in the hands of importers themselves, we hope they will recognise and put it in force. Did it arise from calamity or unforseen circumstances, then importers might be entitled to sympathy; but as it is, while some are no doubt suffering for the recklessness of their neighbours, the reckless ones have at least no ground of complaint when their policy is censured. To our thinking a merchant has to supply the wants of a market in a legitimate manner, to his own fair profit and to the advantage of the consumer, but it is no part of his business to pour in supplies on a blind chance that "something will turn up." However prepared he may be to bear the consequences of such a course of trading so far as they affect his own pocket, he cannot be justified for the evil which he is doing to his brother-merchants. By importing only in response to demand, and holding here and keeping back supplies from home when markets do not repay current home costs, the evil will at once work itself out; and under such a system, Bombay will again assume that place in the commercial world from which in these late years of disaster, mismanagement, and worse, she has so lamentably fallen. It is no use disguising from ourselves the fact that our reputation as a commercial community is at the lowest ebb, and deservedly so; for we have shown ourselves as unqualified to take advantage of prosperity as to provide against adversity. Let us accept the censure then for the past, but in our own interests, in the cause of common sense and business probity, let us, as business people, apply the means lying at our hands and stay the evils to which we have thus forcibly directed attention.

THE lilacs, and the "lush laburnam," are the glory of an English spring. Hitherto the lilac has not flowered on this side of India, but that can be said of it no longer. A real English lilac tree is now blooming in Mrs. Tucker's tasteful and well-kept garden; she has reason to be proud of her success, and horticulturalists will be glad to learn the fact which we here record.

WE observe that Lieut. J. P. E. Jervoise, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, has been confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

THE Government of India has decided that Regimental Medical Officers, being Staff Officers in India, are entitled to the advantages which all other Regimental Staff Officers enjoy, and should therefore be allowed a continuance of their charge pay when transferred from one regiment to another on public grounds.

THE Government of India having intimated that no special remuneration is granted to officers who are members of committees for the examination of officers in the native languages, it is notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette" that the allowance heretofore granted for the performance of such duties will cease from and after the 1st February.

THE "Englishman," replying to the "Indian Daily News," says it has every reason to believe that no minute by Sir William Grey, disapproving the late Financial Resolution, has been written. "The Government of Bengal has, so far as we can learn, recorded no objection to the Resolution of the 14th December, and is heartily working out its share of the plan."

THE Government of India has decided that, pending the orders of Her Majesty's Government, when an officer of the British service employed in a staff appointment is removed from the list on establishment by transfer to a regiment out of India, or is removed, or promoted to the Half-pay or Unattached List, he will be allowed to draw, until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he has been receiving prior to such promotion or removal. Such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

YESTERDAY morning, we regret to have to report, Dr. J. S. Barry, surgeon of H. M. S. Teazer died at the Colaba Sanitarium. The deceased officer had been a surgeon for seventeen years and had very widespread experience,—and now his constitution had succumbed to it. The burial took place at Sewree yesterday afternoon. The usual honours were shown—the captain, officers and a body of the men of the ship attending the funeral and the garrison furnishing a firing party.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

WE have now additional particulars respecting the earthquake on the 31st of January. A letter obligingly communicated from Bulsar informs us that "a strong earthquake" took place there about 9 o'clock. It was felt twice, but did no damage. We learn also that the shock was distinctly felt at Nowsaree—due note being taken of the occurrence in the postscript of a letter written at the time—9 P.M. "The whole house shook and swayed." An European female servant in the lower storey of the bungalow said she "could not move or speak with fright as her chair shook and trembled under her, and all the things knocked together." The shock "lasted about a quarter of a minute," says the writer of the letter. At Broach the shock was so great that some tiles came off the roof of the mill, and other slight damage was done. The line of the disturbance, so far, is on a track from Broach, through Amrolee, Surat, Nowsaree and Bulsar to Bombay.

We have also received the following letter, which affords additional testimoney that the shock was felt on this island:—

"Upper Colaba, 3rd February 1871.

"SIR,—Perhaps some of the numerous readers of your valuable paper will be interested to learn that the earthquake mentioned in the last two days' *Gazette* was distinctly perceptible by a family circle residing at Upper Colaba. Their attention was first drawn to it by a slight tingling or trembling of the argand lamp; it appeared to cease for a few seconds and then re-commenced.

"One of the party immediately remarked that it reminded her of the earthquake felt in Bombay in 1852.

"If the above is worth publishing, the writer would feel obliged by the Editor doing so.

"ONE OF THE CIRCLE."

THE LOOSHAI RAID.

(*Englishman*, Jan. 31.)

CACHAR, Jan. 28th, 14 hours.

THE Manager of Moniekhall left the stockade in a boat last night. Reports that the raiders were repulsed with a loss of about one hundred killed and wounded.

Daly is on his way to Moniekhall.

Five persons in the stockade wounded.

The force at Moniekhall was thirty-five police, and for a time they were surrounded in the stockade.

The Hylacandy valley is now well protected and fifty sepoys have been recalled thence to go to Loharbund guard.

Reinforcements are on their way to Cachar from Shillong.

The following has been placed at our disposal by the Bengal Government:—

Mr. McWilliam telegraphs from Cachar on the 28th:—"Moniekhall attacked yesterday by raiders, who have surrounded the outpost (thirty-five strong). Demiakhall, on the Sonsi, destroyed, and the village of Nugdigram attacked. Daly (District Superintendent) started for Nugdigram with 30 sepoys of 4th N. I. to assist the Moniekhall guard yesterday evening. Have re-called the 50 sepoys who went to Hylakandy. There are police enough for protection of west. The 50 sepoys are to go to Loharbund. The guard now there will move forward to the point where Daly's road crosses the Rengtipahar. I have asked for 100 men from Shillong. News from Edgar, dated 21st, received yesterday. Still with Sukpilal."

Later in the day Mr. McWilliam telegraphs:—

"Manager of Moniekhall left the stockade in a boat last night. Reports that the raiders were repulsed with a loss of about a hundred killed and wounded. Daly is on his way to Moniekhall. Five persons in the stockade wounded."

Still later in the day (28th) Mr. McWilliam reports—"Daly's rear-guard of 8 sepoys and a constable was attacked at Nugdigram this morning. Five sepoys were killed. No dak from Edgar to day, nor has any message come from Daly, who went on to Moniekhall this morning."

The following, from private sources, gives further details of the Moniekhal affair:—

Silcoorie, 27th—Moniekhall* besieged. Nugdigram† out up at twelve to-day. Durrumkhall ‡ in danger.

28th Jan.—Desperate fight at Moniekhall from six morning till eleven night. Four attacks made, and each repulsed. At least one hundred Looshais killed and wounded. Pearce, Shaw, and Eglinton, fought them whole time with guard in stockade. Guard fought splendidly. Five wounded on our side.

* Tea Garden, 20 miles south of Sudder Station, Silchar.
† Bengalee Bustee and Bazar, 10 miles from Silchar.
‡ Tea Garden, about 10 miles from Silchar, S.S.W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The following extract from Mr. Bagshawe's letter, received this morning, may interest those who have friends or property in Cachar.

January 30th, 1871. D. H. MACFARLANE.

"Cutleechcera, Hylacandy, January 23, 1871.

"To-day this place and Alexandrapore were attacked by Looshais. We were sitting at breakfast, about 12-10, when there was an alarm, and we heard shots fired at Alexandrapore. When I went out I found that all the coolies were bolting from their work, and saw a lot of men running into the garden. Cooke and I had just had time to get guns loaded; and when we came out again there were four or five men on the croquet ground. Cooke fired, and I saw a fellow aiming at me. We dodged at each other, and then he fired at me and missed, and I fired at him, and he disappeared over the side of the teelahs. I think I hit him, but am not sure. We had frightened them from the bungalow, but there were a lot about the lines, and they had caught some women. I could not leave the bungalow. Cooke went down with a lot of people, and fired into them, wounding two, and rescued five women, and carried off one of their spears and the rope ties. They bolted, but could not burn the lines, as they probably would have done. I am sorry to have to say that though none were carried off, several of my people have been killed, and others severely wounded. Almost all my coolies have bolted, but the rest are encamped in and round the bungalow. I have paid two men Rs. 10 each to go on ponies for assistance, and expect some sepoys from Julna Cherra in an hour or two, and probably Metcalfe will be here before morning. In the meantime we have a regular guard all round the place. A couple of Caboolees are here, who are worth their weight in gold, and I have also managed to catch two policemen who have been drilling my guard. Altogether we have 32 barrels ready for any one who comes, and I don't much fear an attempt to-night.

"Alexandrapore has suffered much worse. Bunglow, tea house and lines are burnt, and, sad to tell, poor Winchester, who was staying with Sellar, has been killed; the poor fellow had a fork and table napkin in his hand. I have had the body brought into my hospital. Cooke went over there, and found four dead bodies, and since I have had parties out who have brought in several wounded people, who are being treated in my cookroom as a hospital. I fear two of them are desperate.

"Sellar is said to have escaped, I fancy he has got to Lotakandy. I hope so, as their word will have got down the valley, and we shall soon get assistance.

"As far as I can yet ascertain, the loss here is —one man, two women, one little girl, and an infant killed; three men wounded most dangerously; one severely, and several slightly.

"A coincidence was that just after we had driven the savages out of the garden *an express came in from Edgar* in the Looshai *country mentioning his complete success in treaty making*, and begging for a dak to carry his letters into the station. I will write at greater length by and by."

THE news from Cachar [remarks the *Englishman*] is eminently unsatisfactory. If the raiders were really repulsed from the Moniekhall stockade with a loss of a hundred killed and wounded, or even half that number, their subsequent attack upon Daly's rear-guard shows a degree of boldness and obstinacy indicative of some more serious object than heads. The police and troops on the spot are evidently unable to make head against the raiders, and the prolonged absence of news from Mr. Edgar furnishes ground for some anxiety. Mr. Burland, who had gone on some distance in advance of Mr. Edgar, has also not been heard of. In addition to the outrages already reported, we understand that a Kookí village east of Pergunnah Puldah has been reported as cut up, and that the Looshais have attacked and dispersed the Kiddah on the Singla river, killing five men.

The panic among the coolies is naturally very great, and must, if not speedily allayed, result in serious loss to the planters.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, 1ST FEBRUARY.

M. Gambetta has telegraphed to M. Jules Favre complaining of the briefness of the explanations furnished regarding the treaty concluded at Versailles, and claims particulars regarding the state and fate of Paris. He says that the Municipal Council at Bordeaux protests against any peace not completely honourable, and prays the Delegation at Bordeaux to keep in readiness to continue the war.

M. Gambetta has also issued a proclamation, wherein he says that France should counteract the calculations of Prussia, who counts on the armistice to enervate the French armies, and declares that the French should take advantage of the Armistice to organise more than ever the means of defence and of carrying on the war and of establishing a National Republican Chambers willing to accept only an honourable peace.

LONDON, 31ST JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
The Manchester Market is very firm. Yarns advancing.
7 lbs. Shirtings 8s.
8¼ do. 9s. 4¼d.
40s. Mule Twist 1s. 0¼d.
Consols 91⅞.

RUBATTINO'S S. S. INDIA.

ACCORDING to a telegram the Rubattino Company's s.s India, which left Suez on the 26th January, arrived at Aden yesterday (Thursday) and was to leave for Bombay in the evening.

CONSERVANCY—No. III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I concluded my second letter on the conservancy system proposed for the city by pointing out the double action which water displays when it is employed as a vehicle for the removal of sewage, namely, that when water and air are both present in large quantities, oxydation takes place and impure gases are rendered pure; this action would be displayed during the time of flushing; and when silting occurs in sewers, the quantity of water used becomes disproportionately small to the organic matter; when the temperature of the sewage is high, and when the sewer air is putrid, the organic matter undergoes quick effervescing fermentation in the presence of water, and impure gases pass into the atmosphere; this action would be constant, except during the time of flushing the sewers.

The Health Officer has appealed to the authority of Dr. Letheby on the question of sewage disinfection by water; but I have been unable to discover anything in the copious extracts which the Health Officer has made from Dr. Letheby's report to sustain the conclusions at which he has arrived regarding the "marvellous" power of water as a disinfectant of sewage; nothing to satisfy the Bench of Justices that the "purifying effects of pure water" will be displayed in a manner so salutary in Bombay sewers as to render the atmosphere of the city free from gaseous sewage impurity. Dr. Letheby says of water that "its power as a disinfectant in the presence of atmospheric air is manifested in every river in the kingdom." This is undoubted, and I contend that there would be no loss of this disinfecting power of water in exposed drains in which the heavy or insoluble organic matter could be moved onwards by hand, and the water would be ready to act in the presence of an abundant supply of atmospheric oxygen. I say nothing now about the system which hydraulic engineers have given to closed sewers in Europe, because it has nothing to do with the subject in hand. The Health Officer has appealed to principles of conservancy as regards a system of drainage suitable for Bombay, and by the principles of conservancy let us be judged. I say that in applying the "disinfecting pure water" are as nothing in closed sewers in comparison of open drains. Dr. Letheby adds—"It is the insoluble organic matter which keeps up the putrefaction and evolves the noxious gases. This happens because of its being beyond the reach of the salutary influences of atmospheric oxygen. It should be remembered also that time, and a continuous supply of pure water, as well as a free supply of atmospheric oxygen, are essential to the complete disinfection of sewage. It is the

POSTPONEMENT OF SHARMAN'S CASE.

SHARMAN ADMITTED TO BAIL.

On the opening of the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley,

Mr. Anstey rose and said he had to move under Act 31 Charles II. cap. 2.

The Judge, however, said he was not quite ready to hear Mr. Anstey. After arranging the calendar, his Lordship asked whether there was any counsel present representing the Advocate General.

Mr. Ferguson—I appear on behalf of the Advocate General, my Lord.

The Judge—Have you any motion to make on the part of the Crown in the case against Sharman?

Mr. Ferguson—I am instructed on behalf of the Advocate General.

The Judge—I presume he is ill.

Mr. Anstey—I was proceeding to move before ——

The Judge—Mr. Anstey, the Crown has the precedence always.

Mr. Anstey—It is in the same case, my Lord, and it is convenient that I should state that under Act IX. of Charles the Second the prisoner Sharman presents a "prayer and petition," to use the language of the Act, that he may be brought to trial.

The Judge—I shall hear you presently. By the ruling of Sir Matthew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould in a case in which I argued against the then Acting Advocate General, it was ruled by those Judges that in matters relating to the Crown the counsel representing the Crown has the right of pre-audience; and therefore I have just asked whether any one represents the Advocate General, whose illness has prevented his attendance, and Mr. Ferguson tells me that he represents the Advocate General, and I ask him if he moves.

Mr. Ferguson—I appear in the case of the Crown v. Sharman to move that the trial be adjourned till the next Sessions. I believe it is the invariable practise in the Courts in India and at Home that when the Court considers it for the interests of justice, the judges will adjourn cases that are set down for trial. I base my application on the grounds contained in two affidavits made by the Crown solicitor, Mr. Hearn. It is the ordinary rule in England, when an adjournment is asked for on the ground of the absence of material witnesses who have not been examined before the magistrate, that the prosecutor or his solicitor should state on affidavit some material grounds in order to show the Court that the witness who is absent is a material witness in the case, and for that reason, my Lord, Mr. Hearn made his second affidavit. The first affidavit is as follows——

The Judge—Do you move on notice?

Mr. Ferguson—I do, my Lord. The first affidavit which has been filed by Mr. Hearn is as follows:—

"I, Risley Verney Hearn, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, make oath and say as follows:—First—That John Dixon Sharman, late supervisor in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay, was on the 26th day of December last committed by Dr. Alexander Garden Fraser, Chief Power Magistrate and Justice of the Peace at Poona, to take his trial in the High Court, Bombay, on certain heads of charge comprising forgery with intent to cheat, criminal breach of trust and abetment thereof, and cheating, and that on the 7th day of January, instant, the said John Dixon Sharman was further committed by the said Dr. A. G. Fraser on certain other similar heads of charge. Second—That on the 14th day of January, instant, the evidence recorded by the committing magistrate in two cases referred to in the preceding para. of this affidavit was placed in my hands for perusal and advice. Third—That I am of opinion that the evidence of Mr. William Stewart Howard, Executive Engineer, now absent from India on leave, is essential to the case for the Crown in each of the said two cases, and on the 16th day of January, instant, I so advised the Government. Fourth—That on the 19th day of January, instant, as I am officially informed and believe, a telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for India in Council requesting that the said Mr. William Stewart Howard be directed to return to India so as to reach Bombay not later than the 2nd day of April next, and I am further informed and believe that a despatch to the same effect was forwarded to the said Secretary of State in Council by the mail of the 21st day of January, instant. Fifth—That it has not been possible under the circumstances above set forth to recall the said Mr. W. Howard to Bombay in time to give evidence in this case at the first Criminal Sessions of 1871."

That was sworn on 31st January 1871. Then Mr. Hearn has made a second affidavit in which he further states as follows:—

"I, Risley Verney Hearn, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, further make oath and say as follows:—1—That the annexed paper, marked A, contains a true copy of a letter No. 142, dated the 24th day of January last, from the Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, to my address, containing the information referred to in the fourth paragraph of my previous affidavit in this case, sworn on the thirtieth day of January last."

That letter is as follows:—

"Bombay Castle, 24th January.

"To the Solicitor to Government.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 48, dated 16th instant, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that a telegram was sent to the Secretary of State on the 19th instant requesting that Mr. Howard be directed to return to India so as to reach Bombay not later than the 2nd of April next, and that a despatch to the same effect has been forwarded by the mail of the 21st instant.

"His Excellency in Council desires you to instruct the Advocate General to move for the traversing of the case of the Queen vs. J. D. Sharman to the April Sessions.—I have, &c.,

"W. A. BAKER, Captain, R.E.,

"Under-Secretary to Government."

Then Mr. Hearn's affidavit proceeds—

"Second—With reference to the third paragraph of my said previous affidavit and the two cases mentioned therein, I say that in addition to many minor points upon which the evidence of the said W. S. Howard appears to me to be material to the prosecution in relation to the offences with which the said John Dixon Sharman is charged before the committing Magistrate, the evidence of the said W. S. Howard is most material on the part of the prosecution for the purpose of proving the following points: Firstly—The legal contract between the said J. D. Sharman and the Government, referred to in the fourth head of the charge in each of the said two cases, of which I am informed and believe can only be fully proved by the said W. S. Howard. Secondly—The commission by the said W. S. Howard of the act referred to in the fifth head of charge in each of the said two cases, and for the abetment of which the said J. D. Sharman is charged with, abetment of criminal breach of trust, and of the commission of which act the evidence of the said W. S. Howard is most material on the part of the prosecution. And thirdly—The fact alleged in the sixth head of charge in each of the said two cases, namely, that the said W. S. Howard was on or about the date therein mentioned cheated by the said J. D. Sharman by means of a false written account of the quantity of certain work done, and was thereby deceived and induced to pay the sum in the said written account mentioned, the property of Government then legally in the possession of the said W. S. Howard, in consequence of which the said W. S. Howard suffered damage in the property then in his legal possession, as in the said sixth head of charge in each of the said two cases is alleged, and which evidence is most material on the part of the prosecution. And I further say that I believe the said W. S. Howard to be the only witness who can prove the above points."

I should mention that that affidavit was sworn on the 1st of February, and upon it, coupled with the information already before your Lordship, the depositions in the case, and likewise the charges on which the magistrate has committed the case, I submit there are good grounds why the Court should now in its discretion adjourn the hearing of this matter till next Sessions.

The Judge—I think sufficient ground is shown, but then there is the question of bail, Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson—That is a matter which I must leave entirely to the discretion of the Court. The leading case on the subject is that of Rex v. Osborn, reported in the seventh volume of Carrington and Payne, page 799 It was a case of burglary at the Oxford Sessions, before Baron Bolland. The marginal note is as follows:—"Where a trial for felony is postponed on the application of the counsel for the prosecution on the ground of the absence of a material witness, it is in the discretion of the judge whether, on consideration of the circumstances of such particular case, he will order the prisoner to be detained till the next Assizes, or admit him to bail, or discharge him on his own recognizance." There are three alternatives, my Lord.

The Judge—In order to make that case applicable, I must be satisfied that the present is a case of felony under the old law.

Mr. Ferguson—I take it it is my Lord.

The Judge—Well, is it so in this case? I see he is charged with forgery, and with forging a valuable security; but it does not necessarily follow from that that it was a valuable security under the Act of Geo. IV. I have had the Court records searched with the view of seeing what was decided in the case of the Queen vs. Dyal Jairaz and others who were tried by Mr. Anstey, and two of whom were transported for life. They were tried for forging a valuable security against the form of the Penal Code, and the decision there was that the valuable security which was forged was not a valuable security under the Act of Geo. IV., and so was not felony under the old law, and therefore the allowing the jury to separate was correct. Now, I am not at all sure that the document which Sharman is said to have forged was a document described as a valuable security under the Act of Geo. IV., and therefore I doubt very much whether the forging of such document is more than a misdemeanour under the old law, which was in force previously to 1st January 1862 when the Indian Penal Code came into operation. I was saying that in the case of the Queen vs. Dyal Jairaz, which was for forgery of a valuable security, though not a valuable security under the Act of Geo. IV., Dr. Barton, who was then Senior Magistrate of Police, held all the prisoners to bail for what appears to be substantially the same offence in point of law as is the charge here, and therefore I doubt whether the case of the King vs. Osborn is an authority in the present case. That was for burglary and felony, and as at present advised I am of opinion the present case is only for a misdemeanour at common law.

Mr. Ferguson—There are several other charges one, of which is abetment of criminal breach of trust, which I take it, would amount to felony.

The Judge—What offence is it?

Mr. Ferguson—The same as the offence which was aided and abetted, the aiding and abetting of embezzlement.

The Judge—Well, do you go so far as to say that when the Crown is not prepared for trial and asks the Court to postpone the hearing, the Court would refuse to bail a man on a simple charge of embezzlement?

Mr. Ferguson—That is not a point I should be justified in pressing. I should leave it entirely to the Court.

The Judge—I have looked into the authorities and there are several more recent than those you have quoted, and these are to a certain extent to the effect that after the grand jury has found a true bill for murder or rape—rape was a capital crime till recently—the judge shall not interfere to admit a man to bail. But there is no grand jury here, and so far as at present advised—I do not give a positive opinion—I am disposed to think that under the old law this is a misdemeanour.

Mr. Ferguson—The charge is not only for abetment but for criminal breach of trust.

The Judge—Well, that is embezzlement.

Mr. Ferguson—And that would be felony under the English law.

The Judge—But the mere fact of its being so does not prevent the Court taking bail where an application is made by the Crown not to take bail.

Mr. Ferguson—No. But the law is laid down in this case of the King vs. Osborn.

The Judge—The King vs. Beardmore and one or two subsequent cases are found in the case before Baron Bolland. In the King vs. Osborn in the latter part of the volume——

Mr. Ferguson—The case of the King against Beardmore was to some extent overruled in the case against Osborn. The former was in 1836, the latter in 1837. The King vs. Beardmore was before Mr. Justice Patteson and it was discussed in the later case. If your Lordship will allow me I will read the argument.

The Judge—I have read all the case.

Mr. Ferguson—Baron Bolland referred to the case of the King vs. Beardmore, and Mr. Greaves, the author of the great work on criminal law, said—"I submit that the rule laid down in that case is incorrect, and that it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Justice Patteson to lay down any rule of general application. I have always understood that it was for the judge to decide according to his discretion in each particular instance whether the case was one which required the detention of the prisoner." Baron Bolland said, "I have understood that that was the rule. The mere taking a man's own recognizance is, in many cases, as good as discharging him altogether." A doubt was suggested whether the judges were not bound under the commission to discharge all the prisoners in gaol, when Mr. Greaves said—"That is not so; it has been held by the twelve judges that prisoners committed over the Assizes to the Sessions need not be discharged." Baron Bolland took time to consider the case, and having conferred with Baron Parke, on a following day, ordered the prisoner to be detained till the next Assizes. In another case (Rex v. Billingham) for a rape, the prisoner was also ordered by Mr. Baron Bolland to be admitted to the next Assizes in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

The Judge—At that time rape was punished capitally.

Mr. Ferguson—However, whether the crime be capital or not is no matter so long as it was felony.

The Judge—Rape was under the repealed Acts punishable by death and it was here.

Mr. Anstey—And down to some time after the old Act was repealed.

The Judge—The Act of George IV. was in force in India until repealed.

Mr. Ferguson—I submit that is immaterial what the punishment would be so long as it is felony under the criminal law.

The Judge—Then I differ entirely from you—having looked into the criminal law I do not see ground for that contention.

Mr. Ferguson—The rule laid down in this case has always been upheld since 1837, and it is laid down that it is entirely in the discretion of the Court to look to the case and say whether the prisoner shall be discharged on bail or on his own recognizances or detained. As Baron Bolland said, taking a man's own recognizances is in many cases as good as discharging him altogether, and therefore I submit with great respect the Court will not dismiss this prisoner on his own recognizances, and if it does on bail it will do so on bail such as to compel him to put in appearance at next Sessions.

The Judge—Have you looked to the King against Beardmore? That was an application to the Court of Queen's Bench heard by Lord Campbell, Chief Justice, and Justices Coleridge, Wightman and Earle. There two prisoners had been seconds in a duel that had been committed, and one of them had confessed before the magistrate that he was present, and as you know death occasioned at what is called a fair duel always has been, and is now, murder under English law, and the seconds present are also guilty of murder though a jury may think them guilty. One prisoner confessed he was present and therefore guilty of murder, and the Queen's Bench ruled that the Court has a discretion to admit accused persons to bail in all cases, but that in exercising that discretion the nature of the charge, the evidence by which it is supported, and the sentence which by law may be passed in the event of a conviction, are the general the most important ingredients for the guidance of the Court, and that where these are heavy the Court will not interfere. The Court studiously abstained from making a distinction. You say the question whether it is felony or not is to form the ground work. So far from that Lord Campbell says in the course of the argument—"I think we can only look to the nature of charge which is in this case a capital offence, and to the evidence which in this case is a confession. On this evidence, if not altered, the verdict must be guilty." Then Justice Coleridge says—"This Court has at all times had the unlimited discretion to admit to bail; and since Statute 5 and 6 William IV. c. 33 s. 3., two justices of the peace, one of whom shall have signed the warrant of commitment, have power to admit to bail persons charged with felony 'notwithstanding such person or persons shall have confessed the matter laid to his or their charge, or notwithstanding such justices shall not think that such charge is groundless, or shall think that the circumstances are such as to raise a presumption of guilt.' That enactment shows clearly that, in the opinion of the Legislature, the guilt of the party charged is not the direct ground on which he is detained in custody; and that the strength of the evidence of guilt, even when it amounts to confession, is not conclusive as to the propriety of bailing. But it is a very important element in considering whether the party if admitted to bail would appear to take his trial: and I think that in coming to a determination on this point the circumstances which ought to be found most important—the charge, the nature of the evidence by which it is supported, and the punishment to which the party would be liable if convicted. In the present case the charge is that of wilful murder; the evidence contains an admission by the prisoners of the truth of the statement of the commission of the offence in the law death. Under such circumstances, though this Court has power to interfere, I think it has always been held that in its discretion it will not do so." Then Justice Earle said—"I take the principle, on which the Court acts, to be that, where the charge is of a crime of the highest magnitude, the evidence clear, and the punishment the highest known to the law, the Court should not interfere, if there were no special grounds for doing so."

Mr. Ferguson—If this was a case of murder I should certainly urge strongly on the Court that bail should not be granted; but, this not being so but a minor case, I say I submit it is entirely in the discretion of the Court. In the case your Lordship has just quoted the judges enter more fully into the question of the discretion of the Court, but the case does not go further than that of the King v. Osborn; and all I press upon your Lordship is that, if the case be postponed as I ask, the Court will require Sharman to enter into bail for a large amount, in order that his appearance at next Sessions may be assured.

The Judge—I have not looked very closely into the charges, Mr. Anstey, but is this more than a misdemeanour under the old law? I think that the grounds mentioned in the affidavits are sufficient to justify the Court——

Mr. Anstey—If your Lordship will hear me before you make up your mind. I think it my duty to recal to your Lordship's recollection some facts on which—or on the assumption of the truth or at least the probability of these facts also—your Lordship was pleased in the last instance, because the Criminal Sessions were imminent and the mischief was already done, not to interfere with the committal which had taken place, in spite of, I may say, of your Lordship's previous rulings. It appears from the affidavit of Mr. Hearn—and when I mention the name of Mr. Hearn I mention the name of a gentleman who knows his professional duty too well to have made a single statement on instructions received from Government without having been directed by Government to make that statement, thereby absolving him from the seal of professional confidence,—it appears from the affidavit of Mr. Hearn, which must be taken as being under the seal of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald himself, that on the, 16th of January, and I may say much earlier, it was well known to those authorities who were then prosecuting the discharge of the prisoner on bail, that they had no chance of getting a conviction. In their own words the charges cannot be fully brought home to the prisoner. The reason of these words is that there is no chance of obtaining a conviction, and of course that means that the prisoner is to be regarded as innocent,—and I may say, in showing cause against this application, which I am instructed to do, I cannot forbear complaining in the strongest manner of the way in which Government has dealt with this case. A month before, and more than a month before, as your Lordship will remember (the affidavits which are here in Court will show) I stated that in the absence of Mr. Howard it was utterly impossible that the charges, which I characterised as ridiculous could be so framed as to admit of separating them; and I said at the time, Mr. Howard is either the guilty person or the defrauded, and they must elect to prosecute Mr. Howard or make up their minds that he is prosecutable, which is the same thing under the Indian Penal Code, or else have him here as a witness.

The Judge—That was in November.

Mr. Anstey—It was in December. I am not sure whether there was any application in November, but there were several in December, and on each occasion I took that objection, and first my learned friend the Advocate General representing Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, that is the Crown, and again my learned friend Mr. McCulloch representing the Advocate General, declared they could go to a jury without any evidence except that taken by Dr. Fraser, and which Dr. Fraser in spite of the hints received from your Lordship declared to be quite sufficient. And what was the consequence? Why your Lordship held that, that being so, it must come under the first words of section 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely—"When any person shall appear to be brought before a magistrate accused of any offence entered as not bailable in column 5 of the schedule annexed to this Act, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him." Although previous Court had interpreted those words otherwise, it was held in the case of Ramlall Jewroo v. Sopha Ram, 10 Weekly Reporter 34, quoted at the head of his notes to section 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Mr. Prinsep, that "a magistrate cannot require bail from an accused person against whom he finds that the evidence is insufficient to prove an offence, merely because evidence might turn up."

The Judge—I understand, Mr. Anstey, your argument is this, that Government, who are the prosecutors here, knew all along that they could not reasonably expect a conviction without Mr. Howard's presence and should have sent for him before.

Mr. Anstey—Whatever I may think on that subject I do not say—having regard to my constitutional respect for all constituted authorities, high and low—but what I do intend to say is this, that they should have made this application in some way or other as soon as they knew the fact. There was nothing to prevent them from coming to your Lordship in Chambers with the application. Nay more, the matter having been before your Lordship two or three times it was quite competent for them to say in showing cause against your Lordship's rule, "Very well then, we will ask that directions may be given that the trial be postponed till Mr. Howard's arrival, for we have sent for him and we have had an answer that he is coming." I say that they could have done that in the beginning of December if they did not know it before—I believe they must have known it before, but at all events when notice was taken of the fact by the humble counsel now addressing your Lordship, as well as by your Lordship yourself. It appears that on the 16th January some one—I suppose the Advocate General—advised Sir Seymour Fitzgerald that what I had said was quite correct and that there was no chance of a conviction. In favour of liberty, nay as a matter of truth, it was their duty to have told your Lordship that, so that you might have ordered the release of the prisoner. But they have kept it until the last moment, and then what do they do? They come with an affidavit, deficient in a most important particular, stating indeed that a telegram has been sent to Mr. Howard, but keeping back—I am sorely instructed that the fact is so that I must believe it——

Mr. Ferguson—Then it must be stated in affidavit. I object to Mr. Anstey stating what he has been instructed.

Mr. Anstey—I have a right to refer to the depositions, and I am referring to them. They are keeping back this most material——

Mr. Ferguson—I object to that. If a statement that the Crown is keeping back anything is to be made by Mr. Anstey he must make an affidavit.

The Judge—How can I say whether Mr. Anstey's statement is relevant or cannot be received until I hear it, Mr. Ferguson?

Mr. Anstey—They have kept back from this Court the depositions made by Major Mellis, and of the three depositions have sent only one. Your Lordship will recollect they were read on the first occasion. The only one which has been sent down in support of the commitment is that deposition, taken, as your Lordship remembers, in the absence of Mr. Macfarlane and without cross-examination. The original depositions which disclosed the case unfavourable to Mr. Howard and in favour of the prisoner do not appear; and as your Lordship said, for some reason best known to themselves, the authorities in Poona had kept back a great deal of the case and concealed it from the Court.

The Judge—I did not convey that impression. These are not my words. My words were, for reasons best known to themselves they had not brought forward all the materials.

Mr. Anstey—Materials on which they relied, and that your Lordship remarked once or twice. These depositions contain the letter of the original prosecutor, for afterwards Mr. Pritchard became the prosecutor, having been the judge. Neither of these documents appears among the depositions, and if they do not it will be impossible for your Lordship to deal with the application of my learned friend, which is for a postponement—unless your Lordship satisfies your duty, as I hope you will do, by refusing it. The case made against Sharman on the depositions, which are in Court and on which the commitment is said to be founded, is a case which your Lordship knows well comes so nearly within the category of civil liability as to render it very difficult, nay almost impossible, to decide whether it becomes criminal or not. A question of contract it is stated is made out. It does not follow that a question of contract, even though a civil liability is shown, is not a question of construction of the too large letter of the Indian Penal Code for the purpose of criminal liability also. Therefore I say, if it appears on the face of all the depositions that there is no actual ground for supposing that Mr. Howard's evidence will be material, I say on that ground your Lordship will be inclined to reject this application. But secondly—and this is the more important point—the affidavit is further defective in this, that it does not state that they have any reason, or if they have any reason, what it is, that Mr. Howard will put in peril his person by coming within the jurisdiction of this Court in obedience to this telegram, it appearing on the face of the depositions that Mr. Howard's conduct in the administration of his duties as the superintending office of my client, the prisoner Sharman, was much reflected upon as improper and censured. Now, my Lord, there ought to have been a distinct averment in one or more of the affidavits by Mr. Hearn to the effect that that had formed an answer from Mr. Howard saying that he was to return. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Howard may say—"No; I am safe in Europe. I hear of this great Titus Oates plot, the investigation of which is being circulated all over the land, and in which I know every means will be taken to prevent myself, the witnesses and the judges, settling the plot. I shall remain in England and let them remove me from the Civil Service if they please."

The Judge—I do not see in the depositions that there is anything impugning in the slightest degree Mr. Howard's honesty or integrity, and I cannot therefore assume that he will not obey the summons, which I have no doubt would be a summons from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Anstey—I do not say dishonestly, but criminal negligence. That is much reflected on by some of the witnesses in cross-examination.

The Judge—I do not think criminal negligence is charged or suggested in the depositions. Negligence is not entirely confined to the Bombay Presidency, so far as the Public Works Department is concerned, if we are to believe what we read. Subject to anything further you have to say, I entertain the very strongest opinion that the affidavit of Mr. Hearn—who is a man of great intelligence, and whose affidavits are valuable in such matters—is sufficient to warrant me in discharging the prisoner, but on bail.

Mr. Anstey—I hope your Lordship will not put my client on bail, but discharge him on his own recognisances. Your Lordship referred to the case of the King vs. Beardmore and it is no slight ground on which to argue that demand, or application rather, to your Lordship, that the prisoner himself has instructed me.

The Judge—You see, Mr. Anstey, each case depends so entirely on its own merits. Now there is one case of wilful murder reported in Carrington and Payne, which was postponed for two Assizes, and on which an application for a third postponement was made but refused. It was sworn that a material witness had sailed for India, and it was not known if he ever would return. The learned judge was asked to discharge him on his own recognisances and declined, and the case was not postponed. The charge there was for murder.

Mr. Anstey—The present case is not for murder—though it may grow into that—and therefore I hope that bail will not be asked.

The Judge—What I am disposed to do is to admit him to bail.

Mr. Anstey—Would your Lordship now hear me make an application, that which I was premature in making at first, and too late on the second occasion? It is an argument in favour of the good faith of my client. He makes this application in case your Lordship is disposed—as I see your mind is disposed—to grant my learned friend's application, in order to prevent your successor, the Judge at the next Sessions, from granting another postponement. A postponement can only be granted once if something I am now about to do has been done on the first application. I have now a petition under 31st Charles II., cap. 2, which is signed by the prisoner himself. He describes himself as a prisoner in the jail of Bombay, and his petition is in these words:—

"In the High Court of Judicature of Bombay—Crown Side.

"In the matter of the Act of the thirty-first year of King Charles the Second, chapter Two.

"To the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Esq., a Justice of this Hon'ble Court, assigned to hold the First of the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery at Bombay aforesaid for the year 1871. The petition of John Dixon Sharman, a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol at Bombay aforesaid.

"Sheweth unto your Lordship—

"That your petitioner, a natural born British subject, was on the 26th day of December 1870, and again upon the 7th day of January 1871, committed by one Doctor Alexander Garden Fraser a Full Power Magistrate and Justice of the Peace at Poona, to take his trial in this Honorable Court upon certain heads of charge under the articles 108, 405, 409, and 468 of the Indian Penal Code, which said heads of charge were and are plainly and expressed in the two warrants of commitment signed by the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace aforesaid respectively, and under which warrants respectively he remains such prisoner as aforesaid and without bail or *mainprise*.

"Your Lordship's petitioner doth therefore in open Court pray, and humbly petition your Lordship in open Court upon this the first day of the Sessions aforesaid, that he may be brought to his trial or trials upon the heads of charge aforesaid, respectively, upon some day or days during the said present Sessions of this Hon'ble Court or at all events upon some day after the same.—And your petitioner will ever pray.

J. D. SHARMAN.

"H. M. Gaol of Bombay, 2nd February 1871."

Now, by the section your Lordship is asked to do nothing now but to receive this petition, and the effect under that section will be that if application be again made at another Sessions for a further postponement, that application being made on behalf of the Government, the prisoner will not have his trial further postponed, but will be entitled to his discharge. With regard to the amount of bail I submit that if your Lordship is determined to accept bail it must be of a moderate amount. This is a case in which the Court must have found with great difficulty on the evidence, as it instated, that it was a *prima facie* case for a jury. Of course that is neither the time nor the place in which it would be proper for me to state the belief which I have of the success of the case if brought to trial but the prosecution, advised by able counsel no doubt, now state, though they would not yield till the last moment, that they have no chance of conviction, that the charges cannot be brought fully home to Sharman till the arrival of witnesses in England who may not live to come here, or if living may refuse to come, to whom they have sent telegrams, but who have not though fit to give an answer. Under these circumstances, if your Lordship for uniformity of practice thinks it right to take bail for the release of my client during the next three months and more, during which time certainly the weather is not getting cooler nor the town more healthy, I hope the amount of bail will be very moderate.

The Judge—The petition will be recorded.

Mr. Ferguson—There are a few remarks which I desire to make. Certain statements have been made by my learned friend as to the delays that have taken place on the part of Government in bringing this application for adjournment to next Sessions before the Court. Now it appears from Mr. Hearn's affidavit that the first time all the papers were ever before the Government law officers was on 14th of January. It was then seen that there might be a failure of justice unless Mr. Howard was brought forward as a witness by the prosecution. On that Mr. Hearn immediately communicated with Government. The 15th being Sunday he communicated on the 16th, and on the 19th he received information from Government that a telegram had been sent calling on Mr. Howard to return, and also in addition to that telegram a despatch had been subsequently sent. Now, it is distinctly stated in this affidavit by Mr. Hearn that Mr. Howard is a Government servant at present in England, and I must say that I do desire most emphatically to repudiate entirely, for my own part, any idea that the depositions disclose anything amounting on the part of Mr. Howard at all to anything like criminal negligence, nor do they even show that there has been any negligence on his part. My Lord, it is almost a certainty that a gentleman in Mr. Howard's position being at home on leave, on receiving the intimation from Government that he is to return, will speedily return; and the consequence of that will be that the trial will not be postponed for so long as three months, but only till the 10th of April, when the next Sessions commence. As your Lordship has stated that you will accept the petition, it appears almost superfluous for me to make any remarks on the subject, but I believe I am right in stating that my learned friend presented a petition in a case at Calcutta similar to the one he has now presented and the Court there rejected it.

Mr. Anstey—No; my learned friend will allow me to correct him. Mr. Justice Phear said—"I will not allow you to state the subject matter of the petition merely because there is not time. But the Act says the prayer and petition must be made in open Court; ou have discharged your duty by reading it in open Court, and it will be recorded. You will have all the benefit of having on the first day of the Sessions presented it."

Mr. Ferguson—I am speaking entirely from reports in the newspapers. They may not be correct, but I believe that as a matter of fact the petition was rejected.

Mr. Anstey—I was there, and heard, and I state on my responsibility that it is now recorded in that Court.

Mr. Ferguson—I only speak from memory from a report in the papers.

The Judge—I pass no opinion on the petition, Mr. Ferguson. I have only further to ask that if the prisoner be allowed to go out on bail, that your Lordship will name substantial bail.

The Judge—I am of opinion that this application made by Mr. Ferguson on behelf of the Crown should be granted. It is sworn by the solicitor to Government that in his opinion—and he gives his reasons for that opinion—it is absolutely essential for the interests of justice that Mr. Howard, who is now absent on sick leave in England, should be present at the trial; and in addition he has sworn that a telegram has been sent by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State in Council for India, requesting that Mr. Howard be ordered to return, so that he may be here in time for the next Sessions. This is a matter entirely at the discretion of the Court, and the case stated by Mr. Ferguson as an authority against the Court granting bail hardly, I think, bears out his contention on that ground. That was a case of burglary and felony, for which the punishment till recently was death, and more recently transportation for life. Now as to the charges against Sharman, as at present advised, and so far as I can discover the meaning of them, I have reason to believe there is very strong ground for contending, under the old law in force until the Indian Penal Code came into operation, they were misdemeanours. I entertain a doubt whether the document which it is alleged has been forged by Mr. Sharman was a valuable security under 74th section 9 Geo. IV. cap. 74, and I therefore think it doubtful whether it was anything more under the old law than a misdemeanour. At all events it is not a crime of the highest magnitude, and in an application of this kind I should certainly follow the ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench in Barronet's case which I have already stated, where a very eminent judge, Mr. Justice Earle, in concurring with the other judges, said, "I take the principle, on which the Court acts, to be that, where the charge is of a crime of the highest magnitude, the evidence clear, and the punishment heavy, the Court should not interfere, if there were no special grounds for doing so."—Well the charge here is, I am disposed to think, only a misdemeanour under the old law, punishable with fine or imprisonment. Without saying anything which might operate unjustly towards either the Crown or the prisoner I may say that the evidence is very different from that before the Court in Barnet's case, where the prisoners admitted they had been present aiding and abetting in a duel, persons aiding and abetting a duel being, and having always been, by the English law punishable with death. Without saying the evidence is not clear, I can say that here it is of a very different character from what was before the Court in that case and that the punishment is not the highest known to the law, even if the man was convicted, and therefore I think the principle on which the Court ought to act in granting or refusing bail and in granting leave to the Crown to traverse the case to next Assizes is also different. I shall grant that liberty, but it shall only be on Sharman giving bail on his own recognisances and two sureties. As this matter has been before me previously I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that, though the information on which the warrant was issued is dated on I think the 2nd November last,—exactly three months from to-day—the only two charges on which he has been committed for trial are the one for about Rs. 600 and the other, I think, Rs. 1,300. The amount there fore with which he is charged with embezzling is not very large, and I think the justice of the case will be met, having in mind that excessive bail ought not to be taken, if I order him to be discharged on giving his own recognizances for Rs. 2,000 and two sureties for Rs. 10,000 each to appear at next Sessions.

The other cases were then proceeded with, a case of assault occupying the Court all day.

NOT SENTIMENTAL.

LINES SUGGESTED ON READING C. C. H.'S "BEAR IT LIKE A MAN."

I do not sing from day to day,
In fact I never can,
But sometimes choose to have my say
And speak up like a man.
Why, after struggling many years
In this Bombay frying pan,
Should I give way to scalding tears
I'll bear up like a man.

A bale of cotton once I loved
But hardly now adore,
That is, we have not turtle-doved
As we used to do before.
The Weekly Mail, it makes me quail
As documents I scan,
It isn't hearts, but large redrafts
I tear up like a man.

I think of my poor Dholera
Just fetching what it can,
It almost gives me cholera,
I bear it like a man.
If times don't change for better days,
I tell you what's my plan,
To take the boat on Saturdays
And hook it like a man.

If Fortune now would turn and smile
Before I turned and ran,
I'd pull up sharp within a mile
And stay here like a man.
And further to propitiate,
I'd seek a Mary Ann,
And in the cares of wedded state
Would bear up like a man.

MUGBY.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. Peacock will succeed to the vacancy in the Secretariat of the Board of Revenue caused by the departure of Mr. Ross Mangles to Mysore, and Mr. W. M. Souttar will act for Mr. Peacock as Registrar of the High Court. Mr. T. Geoghagan is likely to officiate in Mr. Mangle's place in the Board of Revenue from the end of March.—*Examiner*, Jan. 30.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—With a view to prevent the smuggling of opium in the Meywar territories, where the practice is carried on to a great extent, the Political Agent has intimated to Government that he has, with the consent of the Maharana of Oodeypore, issued a proclamation prohibiting the transit of opium from Meywar by any other routes except those of Oodeypore and Meywar, where proper customs' establishments should be retained to levy duty on the drug passing by those two routes. It appeared that large quantities of opium are clandestinely carried off from Oodeypore, and sold at Indore and Gwalior by native merchants, who thus defraud the British Government of a large sum on account of duty on opium, which forms one of the chief sources of the public revenue. The Political Agent is also said to have requested the Maharajahs Holkar and Scindia, to issue necessary orders to their Highness's officers to seize any quantity of opium they can find clandestinely taken to their territories for sale, and to make it over to the British authorities.—*Indian Daily News*.

A CALCUTTA JOKE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Fitz-James Stephen has since his arrival in this country been a zealous student of the vernacular. The hon'ble gentleman is understood to have made such progress that he now unhesitatingly essays dialogue with his native fellow subjects. Last week, we heard, Mr. Stephen found himself alone in the Select Committee Room at the Council House, engaged in penning some "objects and reasons." The ink was bad, and Mr. Stephen rang, and to the duftry who entered, said, in what he considered excellent Bengalee—"Please bring other ink; this is not good." The duftry salaaming, at once departed to do as ordered, but he did not promptly return; and the noise of a suppressed commotion outside, soon told Mr. Stephen that the order he had given had created quite a sensation! Why he could not guess, and Mr. Whitley Stokes was not in his room to explain. Just then, however, the duftry reappeared bearing, instead of an ink-bottle, a huge unripe cocoanut! "No!" emphatically said Mr. Stephen to Mr. Stokes as he subsequently recounted this curious affair. "No!—it was not my Bengalee, which I know to be very good; they must have taken me for the new Agricultural Secretary, that's all." Mr. Stephen, it is said, intends to go in for "honors."—*Examiner*.

TANNA.

29TH JANUARY.

THE hint you published regarding our large tank has had the desired effect. Our Collector and Magistrate Mr. Sheppard has issued a public notice forbidding the washing of clothing, cooking and other pots, animals, or human bodies in this tank. Already our wise citizens, instead of being thankful for such an order, which is so clearly for their good, are grumbling and are thinking of sending in petitions against the order of the Collector. I hope the Revenue and Police Commissioner; Mr. Rogers, will not heed their petitions and that the Government will resolutely put down a real nuisance which has existed for years past. I should like to see the people here and the Tanna municipality induced to beautify the tank and the surrounding places by having pleasant shady roads on the four sides of the tank.

Speaking about water, let me impress on the steam ferry contractor who provides the Oorun and Alibaugh ferry steamers the great necessity of having good drinking water for poor passengers. I hope the Collectors of Tanna and Colaba will see the present evil remedied.

It is painful to see how the Church of England padree sahebs neglect their folks here. Although the congregation of St. James' Church have completely renovated the church and all its furniture, and have bought a new harmonium, and the Government allow a handsome batta or travelling allowance, still one seldom sees a clergyman. Cannot one of the missionaries "come over and help us" in performing the services of the sanctuary.

Bombay folks who come up here should alight at Coorla and inspect the Dhurrumsey Mills. They are being rebuilt under the enterprizing management of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and his father. They will be a fine structure, and are supposed to be the largest mills in India. From the mills the visitor should proceed to the Kenery Caves and thence to the Salsette jungles for a day's sport, then to the Bassein ruins and for a day's real rest to Toongar Hill.

CAN A HINDOO WIFE BE CONVICTED OF THEFT FOR TAKING AWAY HER OWN "STRIDHUN"?

A NICE question of Hindoo law was disposed of on the 19th ult., in the Appellate Side of the High Court. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach in September 1870, before Mr. George Ayerst, acting Session Judge, Natha Kalian was charged with theft by dishonestly taking out of the possession of one Dhoola Ramjee, money and property to the value of Rs. 510, and Ball Lukhi, wife of the complainant, with the theft of Rs. 120 in cash, and two ornaments, value Rs. 80, the private property of her husband, and also jewels to the value of Rs. 300, of which the ownership remained with complainant, though she was allowed to wear them. The Acting Session Judge, on the evidence, convicted the prisoners, and sentenced them to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Ayerst, in giving judgment, said—In this case the two accused persons are charged with theft. The assessor has found them guilty, and I concur with him. The complainant states distinctly that he left his property, that which is alleged to have been stolen subsequently, safe in his box in his house on the evening of the day in question; that he then went out on business and returned in the morning; that he then discovered that certain articles, jewellery, and money, had been taken out of the box in which he had previously seen them safe. He informed the authorities of this. There is also evidence that, on the night in question, both the accused issued out of the complainant's house in company. They were seen by several persons, and one of them carried a bag. Then there is the evidence of Nathee, who was their companion during their journey to Chandore. I should have hesitated to have trusted the evidence of a person of her character, had that evidence not been corroborated. But seeing that evidence tallies in every respect with the preceding evidence,

THE P. W. D. FRAUDS IN KHANDEISH.

THE EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS OF SAI NURSAPA.

The following is a copy of the original confession of Sai Nursapa taken by Mr. Pritchard in April last year, in which that prisoner details the extraordinary series of frauds which, we understand, led to the enquiry now being conducted into the P. W. Department.

On 6th April the prisoner said—

Cassinath Dinkur, Shaligram Marwarie, and all the carkoons made me sign the papers and have ruined me. I was at first on the Nandgaum and Aurungabad Road, and Narain Ramchunder was in charge of the Runjungaum Ghaut. Cassinath Dinkur persuaded Captain Thomson to oust Narain Ramchunder and put me on the ghaut. Three days after I had taken charge, Cassinath told me that they had spent Rs. 500 of the advance given Narain Ramchunder for the Ghaut Mehoomburra, and that I must make up the amount by charging it as material and make the advance money correct. So I took Rs. 500 in cash from Shaligram, and credited it to the "advance," and charged for it as material in Shaligram's monthly bill. The survey of the ghaut was then going on, and went on for a month and a-half or two months. Narain Ramchunder, Sudoba Dewajee, Cassinath Dinkur, and his two or three carkoons, Choonilal maistrie, Gunnoo maistrie, &c., and my carkoons were engaged, and we all eat together. We did not eat our usual food. We all fed extravagantly. Every day Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 were spent on ghee and the same amount on sugar. What the wance (Shaligram) had we got from him. If anything he had not got was wanted, we took cash from him and bought what was wanted elsewhere. All the sepoys were fed from the same source. The cost of all this was met by the wance, by making overcharges for material in his monthly bills. From Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 was spent in this way in the two months. I objected, and told Cassinath this would not do, but he told me not to mind, and that he would be answerable. He went on telling the carkoons to get what they wanted from the wance, who charged for it as material in his bills. Captain Thomson listened to Cassinath and was led by him, so I could do nothing. In the same way at the Hooli Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, at the Dussera Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, and at the Mohurrum about Rs. 300 were spent in tumashas and nautches and sweetmeats, and the cost was met by overcharges for material on the work. Besides all this Cassinath used often to send for prostitutes to come and dance and play at the karkhana, and they were paid by money found in the same way. At Gunputtee time Captain Thomson was at the work. He gave Rs. 20, and a subscription was got up, amounting altogether to less than Rs. 100. At that festival Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 were spent. The difference was made up by getting cash from the wance and charging it as material for the work. Cassinath arranged the overcharges himself on this occasion. Besides all this we all made money ourselves. My share used to come to Rs. 100, Rs. 200, and Rs. 300 a month. All the carkoons on the establishment and Cassinath Dinkur used also to get what money they wanted from Shaligram, who used to overcharge for the amount as material in his bills. This was theft, so it was not talked about, nor do I know what share or what amount each man got. It was all done secretly. This was carried on to a great extent, and I objected again to Cassinath. As I had to sign all the papers, I told him I should not be liable. He became angry with me and told me to carry on. He also poisoned Captain Thomson's ear against me, and I was threatened with dismissal and found fault with in every way. I told Mr. Haydon when he came to pay the workmen that Cassinath was making great "ghurbur" and was oppressing me. I asked him to remain and look to the work. Mr. Haydon told me to ask Captain Thomson, but Captain Thomson would not listen to me, so what was the use? Then when Mr. Ashburner came I asked him to take me into the Local Funds department, but he refused, saying, the Public Works Department was a bad lot. I also told Krishnaya, accountant to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Chintamon Anunt, Vittul Wassodew, and Sudashew Narayen, head writer, what Cassinath was doing, in hopes that some of them would tell some sahib. But it was no good. Rs. 20 was spent on building chuppers for the Revenue Commissioner's carkoons when he came to the work. This, too, was charged among the material, and this was always done when any sahib came to the work. All the officials employed on the work had servants, and these were mustered and paid among the Government workmen. Each permanent maistrie was allowed two men, each temporary maistrie one man, and eight or ten men allowed the thirty five carkoons there were on the work. Every one of the thirty-five carkoons made money for himself. They used to make false entries in the musters, and mustered more water carts than were really employed. There were 150 water carts employed. They used to make the muccadums of the parties in which the "dummies" were entered produce men to take the pay when pay day came. When the Superintending Engineer and Collector and Mr. Pritchard went to the Bhowar Bari there was some question raised about the material. About a month after this Captain Thomson, Shaligram, and Cassinath came to me at Bodra and told me that we had to write the ghaut at Bodra, and there we settled that new books were to be written and the old ones made away with.

Q. Where did you destroy the copies of Shaligram's true (*i. e.*, without overcharges) monthly bills for material which Cassinath Dinkur sent you?—(A.) In my kutchery at Bodra.

Q. When?—A. About a month or a month and a half after Narain Ramchunder had been arrested. I also wish to state that soon after the ghaut was commenced, I wanted to buy material from a wance named Koobchund of Malligaum and another who would have given it at proper rates, but Captain Thomson would not let me deal with them, but forced me on to deal with Shaligram. I also wish to state that I ought never to have been placed in charge of the Ghaut works. There were 3,000 or 4,000 men employed there, and a sahib ought to have been put in charge. I don't know why Captain Thomson put me, only drawing Rs. 50 pay, in charge of so large a work.

Sai Nursapa was recalled and further examined on 15th April, when that fellow took place:—

Q. You say that the chief overcharges were in iron, gunpowder, baskets, and coir rope. Were there overcharges for other articles too?—(A.) Yes, for the most part for everything. For steel, water pots, Anjun rope, &c.

Q. Was there any cheating in the matter of chunam?—(A.) Yes, there was. There was cheating in the measurement. More chunam was charged for than was received on the work. There were no proper arrangements made for receiving and measuring it. One day a carkoon measured it, another day a muccadum, another day one of the bigarees.

Q. How much did you get for your share from the contractor?—(A.) I can't say. I don't remember. The contractor when his bill was paid used to hand over the amount of the overcharges to one of my karkoons. We all then divided it among ourselves. Cassinath got his share in the same way.

Q. About how much a month was made from the chunam contractor?—(A.) I can't say. It was according to the work done. When much chunam was bought we made much, when little chunam little. We made about Rs. 500 altogether from him.

Q. Was there any cheating in connection with the contract for blasting, &c., given in Shaligram's name? —(A.) There was cheating in the measurements of work performed. More work was entered as done than was really done.

Q. How did you profit by this?—(A.) We got the money from the wance, Shaligram.

Q. What other expenses were incurred at the bungalow besides those you have named?—(A.) There are some old water tanks near the bungalow. These were filled with mud and dirt. They were cleaned out, and a masonry wall was built to keep water in one of them. Altogether about Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 were spent on them.

Q. Were any bundaras built?—(A.) Three were built at Bodra.

Q. What did they cost?—(A.) The three cost about Rs. 1,500.

Q. How many wells were dug?—(A.) Six or seven.

Q. How much did they cost?—(A.) About Rs. 1,000.

Q. From whence and how far did the water carts fetch water, and how many carts were used? A.—From Runjungaum, 3½ miles distant; Pimpreekenee, two miles distant; and another village, whose name I forget, also two miles distant. About 150 carts were thus employed.

OUTWARD BOUND.

The following passengers were to leave Calcutta per s.s. Hindustan, sailing on the 30th January:—

For Southampton—Mr F G Dickins, Mr and Mrs Geo Buxton, infant and two female servants, Mr and Mrs H B Turner, Mr Ridges, two infants and ayah, Mrs R Browne, infant and ayah, Mr F S Coombes, Mr Graham, and Rev Mr and Mrs Skelton, child and infant.

INWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. steamer Deccan, Rennoldson, from Suez, arrived at Madras on the 28th January with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Colonel and Mrs Bett, Miss Bevan, 2 ayahs, Major Swanston, Major and Mrs Richards, child infant and European female servant.

From Melbourne to Madras—Mr Bird.

From Galle to Madras—1 ayah and 3 native men servants.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Rogers, Mrs Tyrrell infant and child, Mr R Savage, Mr M Collins, Mr J C Deane, Mr Jessie Stride, Mr E Wood, and Mr R Higgins.

From Suez to Calcutta—Dr and Mrs Meredith.

From King George's Sound to Calcutta—Mr Compton, Mr Waulis, and Mr J Hunter.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr McHume.

The Deccan left Madras for Calcutta on the 29th with the following additional passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Mr W Standen and native servant, Mr Miller, Mr J Murdoch, Mr J Mallaly, Mr W G McIver, Mrs McIvor and one native servant, Col Mainwaring and one native servant, Mr and Mrs Mastinez.

PAY OF ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 20TH JANUARY 1871.

The Governor General in Council observes that the principle of granting increase of pay to Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners is not the same in different provinces. In some provinces the grant of higher allowances has hitherto depended on the investiture with increased magisterial powers, as well as on passing by the lower and higher standards of examination, while in others on the latter alone. In order, however, to secure uniformity in this respect, His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe, as a rule for future guidance, that officers on passing the lower or higher standard of examination shall, as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or with full magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Financial and Foreign Departments for information, with reference to Financial Resolution No. 3958, dated the 20th December last.

Sai being recalled and further examined on 9th April, the following passed:—

Q. You say you have more to tell me. What is it?—A. When the cheating on the ghaut became excessive I objected, because it was all carried on in my name, and I had to sign all the papers. I told Cassinath I would not have it, on which he got very angry with me and quarrelled with me. I was then in charge of the Nandgaum Road repairs as well as the Ghaut; and to frighten me he induced Captain Thomson to take the Nandgaum Road from me and threatened to take the Ghaut too, and he induced Captain Thomson to disallow any batta, and also to fine some masons I had got from Malligaum; and besides that he got Captain Thomson to sign orders finding fault with me in every way. When he came to the ghaut I was afraid of losing my place and had to make up to him, and to agree to do all he wanted. I was thus forced into all this rascality by Cassinath. Besides this I have just been made to cheat in another thing by Vittul Wassodew, sub-engineer. There is a bridge to be built at Mehoomburra this year and the bungalow there needed repair—Captain Thomson's bungalow. Vittul Wassodew ordered me to do it, and I have just spent Rs. 350 or Rs. 375 upon it. Instead of showing the expenditure as it occurred, Vittul Wassodew ordered me to send in morning reports as having expended the money on repairs to the Agra Road, and also he made me charge about Rs. 30 spent on out-houses there to "borings" in the river for foundations for the bridge. What can I do when high officers tell me to do such things? I cannot read or write much. I am told to charge Rs. 200, say to some work on which the expenditure was not made. I may charkoon to charge it, and I myself am constantly occupied out of doors in looking after constructions. My carkoon charges Rs. 250, and appropriates the odd Rs. 50 himself. How am I to check this? All I have to do is to sign the papers at the end of the month. I cannot check the expenditure, for I'm not acquainted with the work on which it was made. When Mr. Haydon was at Vinchoor about a year ago I met him, and he told me to try and catch Gurroo and Chundoo maistries, who, he knew, were cheating Government. I told him that it was no use to catch these men, that Cassinath was the man to be caught, that they were only acting under his orders. Mr. Haydon said that he knew Cassinath was a scoundrel, but that he could do nothing. So, what could I do? A short time before the ghaut was commenced, a new accountant, named Annajee Atmaram, came to the office. I told him something of the frauds Cassinath and the Marwaree were carrying on, and got the Maratha accountant Seetaram Hurree to tell him more. He began to tell Captain Thomson, and there was a great quarrel in the office. But the end of it all was that the accountant was transferred to some distant place, and Seetaram Hurree and a writer named Bala were dismissed. Then everyone began to fear Cassinath more than they feared the sahib, and he was able to do just as he pleased. Besides this, every accountant and every overseer that Cassinath has not liked have been obliged to leave Khandeish and go elsewhere. I should have got transferred too, but I have lived for forty years in Malligaum and have nowhere else to go to. Cassinath gets his money direct from the Marwaree. Only two months or so ago I myself saw him get Rs. 200 from the wance Shaligram at Malligaum. He has an uncle, a Bhut, who comes from Poona every year. Each kharkhana has to pay him something. He takes away Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 every year. The wance pays him the money, and then it is overcharged for as material in his bills. Although Cassinath has given in his razeenama he conducts the business of the office still. He goes to Captain Thomson daily or every other day, and Moro Dhondeo, the new shirastadar, lives in his house.

Q. What object was to be gained in making Shaligram write up new books and destroying the old?—A. In his old books he had entered all the money he had paid me and Cassinath, &c., and also the true quantities of material he had supplied to the work, so that his books would have exposed the frauds. Narain Ramchunder had been arrested and Moro Sewram's books had been seized, and we feared that Shaligram's would be seized too. It was on this account that we made him write new ones and destroy the old. I was not present at the interview between Captain Thomson and Shaligram, but he and Cassinath came to me as soon as they got down the ghaut at Bodra, and there we settled that new books were to be written and the old ones made away with.

Q. Where did you destroy the copies of Shaligram's true (*i. e.*, without overcharges) monthly bills for material which Cassinath Dinkur sent you?—(A.) In my kutchery at Bodra.

Q. When?—A. About a month or a month and a half after Narain Ramchunder had been arrested. I also wish to state that soon after the ghaut was commenced, I wanted to buy material from a wance named Koobchund of Malligaum and another who would have given it at proper rates, but Captain Thomson would not let me deal with them, but forced me on to deal with Shaligram. I also wish to state that I ought never to have been placed in charge of the Ghaut works. There were 3,000 or 4,000 men employed there, and a sahib ought to have been put in charge. I don't know why Captain Thomson put me, only drawing Rs. 50 pay, in charge of so large a work.

A LADY TO LADIES.

The prevailing style of dress this winter is decidedly more comfortable and sensible than many of our late fashions have been. Gipsy bonnets are mostly worn and are becoming to all faces; they are well adapted to winter wear, being considerably larger than last summer's bonnets. They are generally made of straw and trimmed with velvet, feathers, and ribbed ribbon—the bonnet-strings being tied under the chin—a fashion which if it continues will hardly find favour with ladies in India next hot season. Short dresses are still the favourites, and fur trimmings, as usual in the cold weather, are mostly adopted. Shoes are coming into fashion again both for morning and evening wear. I think the prevailing colour for dresses is a shade of claret, rather brighter than what was worn last year. This colour is, I hear, much the vogue in France, and is called "Sang des Prussiens." Even the misfortunes in that unhappy country have not quite prevented its volatile inhabitants from still paying attention to fashion and dress, although I believe that French ladies of rank, both here and in France, wear hardly anything but black, and their toilettes are of the simplest description.

I suppose the preparations for Princess Louise's trousseau will soon be begun, and it is, I hear, to be a very costly one. The particulars of it will doubtless give the very best idea of the correct fashions for the early spring. The Queen is out of town, and is going to remain at Osborne till February. Lord Lorne was a visitor at Windsor the other day. Notwithstanding that he is constantly staying at the Palace, the *on dits* in town are that the match is by no means such a love affair as the papers have led us to understand, and report says that the Princess's recent indisposition was only another name for fretting. However we must not believe every bit of gossip we hear, and there appears little foundation for this one. In spite of the inclement weather the streets are crowded with purchasers, and the shops have their usual gay Christmas appearance.—*A Home Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

BOMBAY AND SIND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 31st December 1870:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Receipts. To Dec. 31st, 1870.	Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1870.	.....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,338)
Land Revenue	3,583,540	929,335	925,864
Tributes... ...	90,475	66,386	52,349
Forest	125,760	61,921	69,261
Excise	443,500	321,970	305,929
Assessed Taxes ...	470,000	309,444	152,738
Customs... ...	813,000	553,552	501,200
Salt	680,000	476,311	334,662
Opium	2,017,000	1,818,325	1,701,596
Stamps	117,815	100,484	554,091
Mint	24,500	13,579	61,352
Law and Justice...	511,353	339,445	86,675
Police	14,760	12,955	11,188
Education	134,400	75,999	59,936
Education	480	1,076	13,773
Interest	76,250	27,036	64,318
Miscellaneous	165,497	61,041	66,138
Total Revenue ... £	9,354,090	5,302,619	4,866,080

£436,539 Increase.
£ 76,099 *Deduct* Increase on payments.
£360,440 Net Improvement.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army	181,225	189,022	
Public Works	361,140	332,755	
Miscellaneous Loans... ...	57,126	...	
Railways	55,057	117,244	
Do. Local... ...	346,420	337,299	
Deposits	485,206	396,051	
Savings' Banks	155,152	140,386	
Mint Certificates	551,735	2,701,930	
Local Remittances	6,955,246	8,865,279	
Railways	2,093,511	1,815,623	
Advances Recoverable	324,243	251,502	
Account Current, London ...	1,807,992	1,935,034	
Account Current, India, Post Office ...	90,312	83,284	
Account Current, India, Telegraph ...	51,108	38,739	
Account Current, India, other Accounts.	2,422,010	1,130,509	
Account Current, other Governments ...	220,147	247,550	
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	57,532	123,948	
Money Orders, other Governments ...	45,126	36,176	
Other Receipts...	16,310,919	18,763,428	
Total... £	25,025,566	25,640,846	

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Payments. To Dec. 31st, 1870.	Same time last year.
Expenditure.	£.	£.	£.
Interest	114,789	119,980	86,573
Refunds and Drawback ...	127,100	71,770	72,943
Land Revenue	715,224	418,674	410,331
Customs... ...	70,732	46,158	23,798
Excise	70,531	42,353	23,798
Assessed Taxes	5,300	4,410	4,197
Customs... ...	84,990	65,543	65,981
Salt	35,500	2,905	25,539
Opium	3,110	1,892	2,508
Stamps	10,238	11,540	15,094
Mint	24,297	17,162	22,315
Administration	184,042	124,988	125,120
Minor Departments ...	9,750	8,370	5,938
Law and Justice... ...	505,358	390,350	368,478
Police	399,399	265,407	292,461
Marine	220,520	136,315	144,619
Education	107,715	69,764	76,132
Ecclesiastical	34,115	22,744	23,029
Medical... ...	108,183	79,122	76,320
Stationery and Printing ...	87,356	55,855	38,088
Political Agencies	123,014	89,993	91,504
Allowances (Treaty) ...	716,420	201,259	208,392
Miscellaneous	141,200	132,389	91,089
Superannuations... ...	138,360	92,193	104,127
Expenditure... £	3,995,229	2,453,581	2,377,482

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army	1,817,788	2,031,549	
Public Works	1,090,417	1,356,577	
Miscellaneous Loans... ...	1,870,390	...	
Funds, Service	40,383	45,613	
,, Local... ...	523,854	457,737	
Deposits	676,446	486,897	
Savings' Banks	93,941	76,372	
Mint Certificates	551,582	2,626,084	
Local Remittances	6,963,056	8,835,164	
Railways	2,345,248	2,797,593	
Advances Recoverable ...	214,638	43,209	
Account Current, London ...	2,438,405	1,416,291	
Account Current, India, Post Office ...	90,196	124,002	
Account Current, India, Telegraph ...	107,466	88,717	
Account Current, India, other Accounts	1,307,348	676,043	
Account Current, other Governments ...	294,989	159,234	
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	174,632	292,912	
Money Orders, other Governments ...	37,063	27,874	
Balance on 31st December 1870 ...	20,867,897 / 1,709,088	21,8 2,535 / 1,460,829	
Total..... £	25,025,566	25,640,846	

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending Dec. 31st, 1870.	1869.	Dec. 1870 with Dec. 1869. Inc.	Dec.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	62,726	72,852	...	10,126
Tributes	2,244	5,944	...	3,700
Forest	1,959	12,337	...	4,382
Excise	38,444	38,428	16	...
Assessed Taxes	41,990	15,382	26,598	...
Customs	69,580	64,782	4,798	...
Salt	85,408	57,566	27,842	...
Opium	255,831	239,013	...	33,182
Stamps	20,154	37,992	...	17,723
Mint	365	5,786	...	5,421
Law and Justice	131,939	9,807	122,632	...
Police	1,065	1,193	...	128
Marine	7,268	315	6,953	...
Education	57	170	...	113
Interest	1,976	2,193	...	217
Miscellaneous	8,645	6,288	2,357	...
Total Revenue.....£	735,876	619,513	191,197	75,034

Receipts.
Increase in December 1870.....£116,163.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Payments of Month ending Dec. 31st, 1870.	1869.	Dec. 1870 with Dec. 1869. Inc.	Dec.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest	2,386	9	2,383	...
Refunds and Drawback ...	6,585	7,999	...	1,404
Land Revenue	37,816	43,312	...	5,496
Forest	3,706	4,219	...	513
Excise	3,743	1,259	1,484	...
Assessed Taxes	457	343	114	...
Customs	7,289	7,152	137	...
Salt	2,744	2,496	247	...
Opium	277	601	...	324
Stamps	1,214	1,640	...	426
Mint	1,794	2,242	...	448
Administration	14,322	24,274	...	9,952
Minor Departments ...	752	398	353	...
Law and Justice	45,077	47,440	...	2,363
Police	29,279	30,774	...	1,495
Marine	14,954	14,391	563	...
Education	6,458	7,691	...	1,233
Ecclesiastical	2,486	2,530	...	44
Medical... ...	7,574	12,398	...	4,844
Stationery and Printing ...	3,092	2,324	768	...
Political Agencies	9,384	10,217	...	833
Allowances (Treaty) ...	20,184	32,703	...	12,519
Miscellaneous	23,186	8,052	15,138	...
Superannuations	6,796	7,873	...	1,107
Expenditure.....£	249,474	272,239	20,571	43,346

Disbursements.
Decrease in December 1870.....£22,765

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General

JOHN MOIR AND SON.
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the gathering and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating Properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in the experience which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 30.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hat Chimneys in every shade, viz., "Nutmeg," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Re 1 per yard
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Re 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Dressing Jackets and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black and Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes in white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 7-10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Re 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Velveteen Jacquettes, richly trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Ve